



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

R & D NEWS

ADJC RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Janet Napolitano, Governor

Michael D. Branham, Director □ Dianne Gadow, Deputy Director

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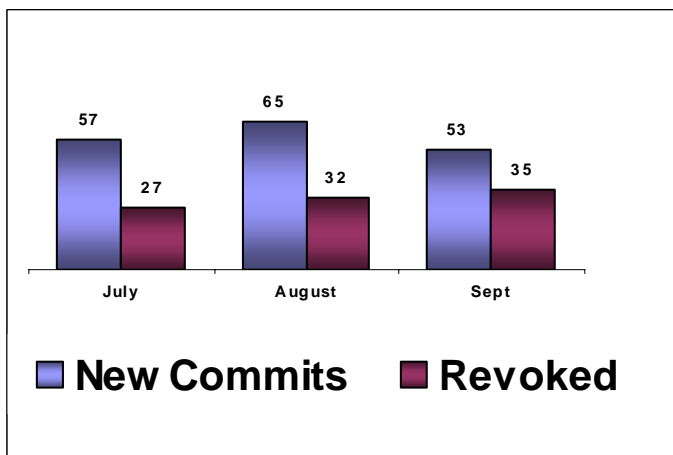
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CURRENT ADJC RESEARCH

ADJC New Commits and Parole Revocations Third Quarter CY 2004

Figure 1



John Vivian, Stella Vasquez, Gopal Chengalath and Vira Meza, *The Decline in Arizona Juvenile Crime*, November 2004.

According to official reports, juvenile crime in Arizona has declined. We found that the number of juvenile arrests has declined by 27.5%, and the percentage of crimes cleared by the arrest of a juvenile has also declined. We found that the decline in juvenile crime was greater in Arizona than it was nationally, or in other western states. Director Branham asked R & D to examine the decline and explain why it has occurred. Nine of the eleven Arizona justice agencies who participated in an R & D survey credited a range of programs with contributing to the decline in their jurisdictions, and the programs mentioned included the transfer of violent and serious juvenile offenders to adult court, as well as an assortment

of gang, school and family-based interventions. We found that Arizona charter school enrollments increased by 77% between 1999 and 2003, however, it was not possible to attribute the decline in juvenile crime to charter schools because statistical analyses of enrollment and juvenile crime data revealed mixed results.

Jennifer Grimes and John Vivian, ADJC Clinical Programs Inventory, December 2004.

Dr. Kellie Warren asked R & D staff to conduct a program inventory of the major clinical programs within ADJC Safe Schools. We identified seven major clinical programs: Seven Challenges, Thinking for a Change, Limit and Lead, Stages of Change, Journey Sexualized Offender Program, Crossroads Violent Offender Program, Roadmaps to Change, and Dialectical Behavior Training (DBT). We found that program manuals or descriptions exist for all of them. A training curriculum exists for five of the programs: Seven Challenges, Thinking for a Change, Limit and Lead, Journey, and Crossroads. Policies and procedures exist for four programs: Thinking for a Change, Limit and Lead, Journey Sexualized Offender Program and the Crossroads Violent Offender Program. Program standards exist for Limit and Lead, Thinking for a Change, and DBT. Gender specific (female) language was identified for the Roadmaps to Change program and one of the other seven programs was subjected to a process evaluation. Measurable, standardized goals or outcomes did not exist for any of the programs.

JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA

How many Arizona offenders are on death row for offenses committed when they were juveniles?

JUVENILE JUSTICE LITERATURE REVIEW

Jennifer Ferguson, Putting the "What Works" Research into Practice: An Organizational Perspective, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, August 2002.

Ms. Ferguson's article addresses some of the challenges that Maricopa County Adult Probation Department (MCAPD) faced when they implemented the Offender Screening Tool (OST), a new offender risk and needs assessment instrument. The academic literature on what works with offenders devotes little attention to the practical details of implementation. MCAPD initiated this project for three reasons. First, "an individual's risk level was not being used to inform decisions about the level of treatment services that should be received." Second, MCAPD's risk instrument focused primarily upon static, unchangeable items. Third, MCAPD staff frequently conducted the risk and needs assessment "as an afterthought...and the information contained in the assessment(s) was not necessarily viewed as useful..." MCAPD staff implemented the OST with the help of a Quality Assurance Council, because of management's concern that the resulting tool be useful and credible. One issue resolved by the Council was the alleged inaccuracy of OST data, because the data were obtained only from the offenders. One of the biggest hurdles MCAPD had to overcome was to convince staff that low risk offenders should not receive intensive treatment services.

Eric Lambert, Nancy Lynne Hogan and Shannon Barton, Satisfied Correctional Staff: A Review of the Literature on the Correlates of Correctional Staff Job Satisfaction, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 2002.

Lambert et al., conducted a literature review on correctional staff job satisfaction and they found that work environment had a larger impact upon satisfaction than personal characteristics such as age, gender or race. The authors note that higher levels of job satisfaction can lead to positive work outcomes and safer facilities. Greater participation in decision making and employee

beliefs that they can effect their environment were found to effect job satisfaction. Supervision and administration were important dimensions of the environment, and they were found to have a large effect upon correctional job satisfaction. Lambert et al., recommend that correctional managers improve job satisfaction by reducing employee stress caused by job conflict and ambiguity. Correctional job satisfaction can also be improved by increasing job autonomy and participation in decision making. Fair promotion practices and improvements in the quality and openness of supervision are practices that also yielded improvements in job satisfaction.

Carl McCurley and Howard Snyder, Victims of Violent Juvenile Crime, *Juvenile Justice Bulletin* July 2004.

McCurley and Snyder found that 19% of the victims of nonfatal violent crimes in 1997 and 1998 were victimized by juveniles. Their findings were based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). They analyzed data from 17 states; Arizona was excluded from this study. McCurley and Snyder found that juveniles victimized 27% of the sexual assault, 20% of the robbery, 19% of the aggravated assault and 18% of the simple assault victims. Among victims of violent crime committed by juveniles, 62% of them were under 18. A majority (60%) of the victims of violent crime committed by adult offenders were female, while only 46% of the victims of juvenile violence were female."

JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA ANSWER

Four males are on death row in Arizona, and two more are awaiting a review of their death sentences. On March 1, 2005 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that it was unconstitutional to execute murderers for crimes committed when they were 16 or 17 years old.

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